## SWEENY AND CONNOLLY

Full Details of Their Extensive Real Estate Operations.

MORE MILLIONS EXPENDED.

Hugh Smith and Peter B. Sweeny Buying Broadway Property.

Land Worth Over a Million Still Held by Peter B. Sweeny.

HOW CONNOLLY SOLD OUT

His Sons-in-Law Ostensibly Paying Him Large Sums.

THE RING SUITS.

The Efforts to Recover the City Moneys Stolen by Tweed & Co.

VIEWS OF THE PROSECUTING LAWYERS

Will Ingersoll's Testimony Lead to Important Results?

The publication in Thursday's HERALD of the real estate transactions entered into by William M. Tweed, and his subsequent disposition of the property, naturally attracted much attention. It and become known to the public by the publicanon of the warrant of attachment against Tweed that he had made extensive purchases of valuable real estate property, but, large as was the catalogue enumerated in the warrant, the exhibits furnished on that day to the readers of the HERALD were startling, as it was thus proved conclusively therein that the attachments scarcely covered a third of Tweed's property.

THE HERALD'S DISCLOSURES, being so full and exhaustive in their character. made these exhibits not only valuable, as a means of knowledge to the taxpayers, but they proved interesting even to those not residents of this sity. Following up the transactions entered into by Tweed, we now propose to give those of PETER B. SWEENY AND BICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

In the Tweed exhibits both of these names appear in two transactions (Nos. 19 and 22) as copartners with the "Boss," therefore it will not surprise our realers when they are told that both of these men have invested large sums of money in real estate on their own account. In the Peter B. sweeny exhibits, given herewith, Hugh Smith frequently appears as a partner, and Taomas Murphy's name also occurs in the same transactions described in the Tweed exhibits.

In explaining the records of real estate transfers to and from Peter B. Sweens and Richard B. Connoily we have observed the same system as was adopted in describing the Tweed transactions, and each separate transaction has been described and annotated with a view of clearly showing how the property was acquired and where it went.

THE IMOUNT OF MONEY appearing on the records as haying been paid by Mr. Sweeny for real estate is over \$1,250,000, Hugh Smith's additional snare, where he was a partner, rising above \$500,000. Unlike Tweed. Mr. Sweeny still holds the greater part of the property purchased by him during the ten years overed by the HERALD'S search of the records. The total amount appearing as having been paid to him for property disposed of during these transactions was a little over \$270,000, so that the recorded price of the property rescalning in his hands is over \$1,000,000, though, of course, it must be worth much more than that sum at present.

in the several transactions entered into by Mr. Sweeny we find the same complication of bar-gain and sale that was observed in Tweed's operstraighten them out in order that the reader tending the transfer of each plot or parcel of

tions and he appears to have only purchased property since 1864 to the extent of \$181,125. He, however, must have been a large buyer prior to 1864, for when we come to the record of his transiers of real estate to other hands it is seen that the price of the property recorded as sold was

PETER B. SWEENY. .

We now take up the several transactions gone into by Mr. Peter R. Sweeny for the purchase and sale of real estate in this city, numbering each transaction in the same manner that was observed with Tweed, to whom frequent reference will be made as we proceed. NUMBER ONE.

We first find Mr. Sweeny on the records as pur-

chasing land as follows:-BOUGHT.-Henry J. Newton and wife to Peter B. Sweeny.—Lot south side of Thirty-lourin street, 350 net east of seventh avenue, 25x28.9 nect. Deed dated April 28, 1865; recorded May 1, 1865. Commideration, \$26,000. This plot still remains recorded in Mr. Sweeny's

NUMBER TWO. The second purchase by Sween; on his individgal account was as tollows :--

Bottost. Huga Smith to Peter B. Sweeny.— Lot on north side of 130th street, 200 feet east of Sixth avenue. 20x99.11 feet. Deed dated June 30, 1868; recorded June 30, 1868. Consideration, \$25,000. This land was subsequently sold in the following

manner:-Sold.—Peter S. Sweeny to Elizabeth A. Hemng.—Plot on north side of 130th street, 200 jeet ast of Sixth avenue, as alleady described. Deed lated October 29, 1868; recorded October 29, 1808. lonsideration, \$25,000.

NUMBER THERE. Purchase number three was a gored lot on

Broadway, as follows:-Proadway, as follows:—
Daniel P. Ingrabam, Ir., referee, to Peter B. Sweeny and Hugh Smith.—Lore east side of Broadway, beginning 91 feet 4 inches south of Thirty-third street, and running thence easterly 92 feet a inches, thence woutherly 17 feet, thence westerly 97 feet, thence along Broadway 27 feet to place of beginning. Deed dated July 15, 1885; recorded July 15, 1885; recorded July 15, 1885; recorded July 15, 1880. Consideration, \$52,400.

This property was sold by Mr. Sweeny and then Smith to give July 18, 1887.

Hugh Smith to one John Haffey for \$68,000, the deed being dated December 31, 1868; recorded

NUMBER FOUL We next find Peter making the following pur-

Boudst.-Charles F. Dambmann to Peter B. Sweeny.—Lot on the northerly side of Seventy-lourth street, 200 leet east of Fourth avenue, 400x 102.2 feet, Deed dated December 1, 1865; re-corded December 1, 1868. Consideration, 200,000. This property still stands recorded in Mr. Sweemy's name.

NUMBER PIVE. The fith purchase reveals some new names and combinations, the record being as joilows :-BOUGHT.—Mary Van Nort and George M. Van Bort to Peter B. Sweeny.—Lot horn side of Eighty-seventh street, 100 fees east of Twelfth avende, 100x100.8 feet. Deed dated November 26, 1868; recorded December 26, 1868. Considera-tion, \$25,000.

A portion of these lots was subsequently soid to shard B. Connolly, the date of deed and record being she same, for a consideration of \$8,333 34.

The sigth bargain made by Mr. Sweeny in the ceal cetate line we find recorded thus;-

seventh street, 200 feet east of Twelfth avenue, 175x100.8 feet. Deed dated December 28, 1808; recorded December 28, 1868. Consideration, \$16.550.

Peter B. Sweeny also sold one-third of this section, on the day after his purchase, to Richard B. Connolly, for \$6,166 66. NUMBER SEVEN.

These initial purchases evidently whetled Mr. Sweeny's appetite for more landed property, as he appears to have made the extensive purchases thus recorded:-BOUGHT .- Barnet L. Solomon and wife to Peter

BOUGHT.—Barnet L. Solomon and wife to Peter B. Sweeny and Hugh Smith.—Lot at southeast corner of Sixtu avenue and Thirty-fourth street, beginning at Sixtu avenue and Broadway, running along Broadway 38.7 leet, thence easterly 111.2% leet, northerly 98.9 leet, westerly 125 feet and southerly 62.9 feet.

Also lot on north side of Thirty-third street, 123.5 January 30, 1869; recorded February 1, 1869. Consideration, \$412,375.

This property still remains in Peter B. Sweeny's

and Hugh Smith's hands, and has been leased in the following manner:-

the following manner:

LEASE.—Peter B. Sweeny and Hugh Smith to Samuel W. Geery and N. Henry Sabine. Lease of southeast corner Sixth avenue, Thirty-fourth street, 1,295 and 1,300 Broadway and 72 West Thirty-fourth street, five years, from May 1, 1870. Dated March 5, 1870; recorded March 19, 1870. Consideration, \$10,000 per annum.

NUMBER EIGHT.

Having gained so much property in the neighorhood of Broadway and Sixth avenue Mr. Sweeny and his partner, Mr. Smith, made the following purchase, it being Mr. Sweeny's eighth ven-

BOUGHT.—Barnet L. Solomon and wife and Henry J. Hart, executor, to Peter B. Sweeny and Hugn Smith. Lot northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street, running from Broadway easteriy along Tuirty-third street 123.5 feet, thence northerly 98.9 feet, inence westerly 101.25, set to Broadway, thence down Broadway southerly 105.9 feet. Deed dated January 30, 1869; recorded Feoruary 1, 1869. Consideration, \$287,625.

This section still remains in their nands, Messra.

Sweeny and Smith having paid out on that day Dearly \$700,000. NUMBER NINE.

Mr. sweeny next began buying from his partner. Hugh Smith, as is shown by the following BOUGHT.—Hugh Smith to Peter B. Sweeny.— Lot north side of Sixty fifth street, 100 feet east of Fith avenue, 25x100.5 feet. Deed dated Feb-ruary 20, 1800; ecorded February 20, 1809. Con-sideration, \$12 000.

This property did not long remain in Mr. Sweeny's hands, for the records snow that he sold it back again to Hugh Smith December 23-1869, the deed being recorded the next day and the consideration being the same as he paid for it. There seems, however, to have been some trouble in the transfer of December 23, 1869, for we find the same lot recorded in a deed from Peter B. Sweeny to Hugh Smith, dated August -, 1871; recorded August 5, 1873, the consideration

NUMBER TEN. In his tenth purchase he came down below Cen-

tral Park, as iollows:-BOUGHT.—Miriam Kahn and James Kahn to Peter B. Sweeny.—Lot south side of Forty-sixth street, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue, 20x100.5 feet. Deed dated May 18, 1869; recorded May, 1869. Consideration. \$10,:00.

Mr. Sweeny sold this lot June 24, 1872, to Isaac Bigur, for \$21,000, the deed being recorded July 6 NUMBER ELEVEN.

Mr. Sweeny's eleventh purchase has already been sliuded to and described in Tweed's nineteenth purchase, as the parcel bounded by Sixty ninth and Seventieth streets and Madison and Fourth avenues, and his flith of that block was sold by him to Thomas Murphy. NUMBER TWELVE.

The next transaction in which we find Mr. Sweeny recorded as a buyer was in the parcel mentioned in Tweed's twenty-second purchase, it being the block bounded by Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets. Madison and Fourth avenues. the deed from Thomas Murphy being made out, as was the case in Tweed's twenty-second trausaction for the four-fifths part of the block, and was, of course, the same; dated October 22, 1869; recorded October 23, 1869; the consideration specifled. However, in Mr. Sweenj's deed was \$220,000 instead of \$3,000. Mr. Sweeny, with Tweed, Connolly, Murphy and Smith, it will be remembered, sold to John C. Thompson seven lots on the north side of Sixty-eighth street, and seven lots on the south side of Six:y-ninth street, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue, each plot being 175x100.5 feet, the consideration being, as in the other instance, the fifth part of \$210,000. The same duplication is found of deed and transaction by Murphy, in first selling to his partners his share in the plot, giving a deed therefor, and subsequently selling a portion of the same land with his partners to Inompson. Sweeny also sold to Murphy one-fitth part of the entire block, together with the one-fifth part of the block bounded by Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, Madison and Fourth avenues, for \$60,000, the deed being dated April 23, 1872, recorded April 23, 1872, the last menuoned block being his eleventh pur

In his next purchase Mr. sweeny was joined by Hugh Smith as follows:-

BOUGHT.—Mary V. H. Sedar and David P. Sedar to Peter B. Sweeny and Hugh Smith.—Lot on south side of Tairty-louvith street, 150 leet east of Sixth avenue, 25x98,9 leet. Deed dated November 22, 1800: recorded Pebruary 7, 1870. Consideration and Con Like the property in this neighborhood already

described in purchases one and seven, this lot remains in the hands of the buyers.

No. 14 is a continuation and connected with ransactions Nos. 5 and 6. In No. 6 Mr. Sweeny bought a lot in Eighty-sevents street from George M. Van Nort and wife, and in No. 6 another from David P. Ingraham, Jr., referce, the lots lying side by side. A one-third part of both these lots, it will be remembered, as sold to Richard B. Councily, Now we find him in this fourteenth transaction repurchasing from Councily the one-third part of oth lots. The deed is dated June 7, 1870; recorded June 9, 1870; consideration, \$16,000. Like the other parts, all of the land stands still recorded in the name of Peter B. Sweens.

NUMBER FIFTEEN. In this transaction Mr. Sweeny is again joined by Hugh Smith, the record standing as follows:— BOCOHY.—Samuel Kaulman and wile to Peter B. BOTCHY.—Samuel Kaniman and while to Peter B. Sweens and Hugh Smith.—Lot on south size of Phirtners street, beginning at a point 51.4% leet west of Shxtn avenue; rudning thence southerly 20.5 leet, theore southwesterly 20.5 leet, theore nor nerly 80.3% leet, to Thirlieth street; thence westerly along Thirlieth street 25.8% leet. Deed atted June 20, 1870; recorded June 30, 1870. Consideration, \$14.500.

Under a deed cated October 22, 1870, and re-

orded the same day, we find that Huga Smith sold his half share of the above property for the same amount that he paid for it, \$7,250, to Peter B. Sweecy. This proved a profitable specula-tion, for in 1873 we find the following transaction

Pectored: -Sold, --Peter B. Sweeny to The New York
Board of Fire Underwriters. [here follows de-scription of the same property.] Deed anted
April 3, 1874; recorded April 3, 1878. Considera-

NUMBER SIXTEEN. The closing purchase in the series recorded in

these ten years was as lollows: -these ten years was as follows:
BOUGHT.-Seigmund T. Meyer and wife to Peter
B. Sween, -Lot of north side of Ninety-sixth
street, 32s seet west of Ecoventa avenue, extending from finat point in a northerly direction 20110
feet, to Ninety-seventa street; these e westerly 25
feet, thence southerly 100.11 seet, thence westerly
50 seet, thence southerly 100.11 seet, thence slong
Ninety-sixth wirest 75 seet to place of negithing,
Deed Gated June 25, 1571; recorded August 3, 1871.
Consideration, \$30,000.

These lots still stand recorded in bit name oa

OTHER PROPERTY. Mr. Sween; must have purchased property anterior to 1864, for we find the following recent

record of transfer :-Solb.—Peter S. Sweeny to Hagh Smith.—Two lots, one at the horthwest corner of Lexington avenus and seventy Journal street, 200x100.2 feet, les other at the northwest corner of Lexington avenue and Seventy-fourth street, lxxxiv.2. eet. Deed dated December St. 1870; recorded June 20, 1874. Consideration, \$25,000.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

Having described in derau the operations of Peter B. Sweeny, we next take up those of Richard B. Connolly, tresting them in the same manner, and explaining each transaction on we

NUMBER ONE. Connolly began his real estate operations in

1868; at least there are no records of his having made any such purchases in the first four years of the ten searched through for Ring estates. first transaction is recorded as follows: -

BOUGHY.—Hugh Smith to Richard B. Connolly.— Lot north side of 113th street, 240 feet east of Sixth avenue, 29x90.11 feet. Deed dated June 30, 1868; recorded July 2, 1808. Consideration, \$25,000. This land was subsequently disposed of in the

following manner:—
Sold.—Richard B. Connolly and wife to Fannie B. Fithtan. [Here ioliows description of the above property.] Deed dated December 19, 1871; recorded January 18, 1872. Consideration, \$29,000. According to the record this appears as a dead loss of \$5,000, but as the purchaser was the seller's caughter the property remains in the hands of the NUMBER TWO.

In the second transaction we find a duplicate record of the sale to Sweeny of the third part of the two lots in Eighty-seventh street, near I welfth avenue, as mentioned in Sweeny's operations, Nos. 5 and 6. It will be remembered that Connolly subsequently sold his share of the land back

NUMBER THREE

In purchase No. 3 we find Connolly buying a fifth part of the block bounded by Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, Madison and Fourth avenues, the consideration mentioned in the deed being in total \$267,500, as described in Tweed's nineteenth transaction and Sweeny's eleventh. the seller being James Lenox, the date of deed October 15, 1869, and recorded October 16, 1869.

NUMBER FOUR.
In his fourth transaction, Connolly comes in as copartner with Tweed, Sweeny and Smith, as purchasing from Thomas Murpay and wife the four-fitts part of the block bounded by Sixtyeighth and Sixty-ninth streets, Madison and Fourth avenues. The deed is dated October 22, 1869; recorded October 23, 1869; consideration, \$220,000, Connolly paying \$55,000 as his share. This complicated transaction appears in Tweed's exning No. 22, and Sweeny's No. 12.

He also sold with his copartners, as recorded in Tweed'No. 22 and Sweeny No. 12, two separate plots of seven city lots each in this block to John C. Thompson, the total consideration therefor being \$210,000, Connolly's share being \$72,000. Like his partners, in seiling this property Connolly was not content with selling the title outright of the los to Thompson, described in this transaction; he soid his one-fith share in this block to Benjamin P. Fairchild, an auctioneer, for \$30,000, the deed being dated January 25, 1872, and recorded Februnry 26, 1872. It must be borne in mind that in Tweed's nineteenth transaction, as previously published. Thomas Murphy purchased the onefinn share owned by Tweed in this block, he paying in that instance \$55,000. In Sweeny's twelth transaction Murphy also appears as the buyer of that one-fifth share, the price being set down at

The fifth transaction by Connolly is on his separate account, and is recorded as follows:--BOUGHT.—Christian Brand and wife to Richard B. Connoily.—The northwest corner of Fifth avenue and 130th street, running from the corner to Fifth avenue 42.11 leet, thence westerly 10 feet, thence northerly 50 feet, thence westerly 25 feet, thence southerly to 130th street 99.11 lest, thence along 130th street 135 feet to corner. Deed dated June 16, 1870; recorded June 16, 1870. Consideration 518.500.

street (No. 20), 25.0x72 feet on the west and 71.4 feet on the east. Deed dated March 29, 1867; recorded March 39, 1867. Consideration, \$8,000.

SOLD.—Maria S. Connoily and Richard B. Connoily to Mary J. Butchings.—Lot south side of Thirty-eights street, 225 feet east of Sixth avenue, 20x98.9 feet. Deed dated June 13, 1871; recorded July 12, 1871. Consideration, "\$1, love and affection."

20x98.9.1cet. Deed dated June 13, 1571; recorded July 12, 1571. Consideration. "\$1, tove and affection."

Sold.—Maria S. Connolly and Richard B. Connolly to Joe! A. Fithian:—
First.—West side Fourth avenue, 30.6 feet north of thirty-sixth sireet, 100x24.

Second—intersection of centre line of Fourteenin avenue and 20th street; thence north to a point distant 140 feet south of centre line of 20stn street; thence west on a line parallel with 2081n street and Hudson River; thence south to centre of 20th street; thence east along centre of 20th street; thence east along centre of 20th street; thence for the control from centre line of 20stn street, contaming 2 435-1,000 acres.

Four the—Beginning at point where high water line of Hudson River intersects the centre line of 20th street, occurrently beginning at point where high water line of Hudson River intersects the centre line of 20th street, occurrently and along streets. Deed dated December 20, 1871; Consideration \$150,000.

Sold.—Maria S. Connolly and Richard B. Connolly to Joe! A. Fithian and Robert C. Hutchings.—Lot southwest corner of labs: street and Fith avenue, 100x19.11 feet. Deed dated December 18, 1871; recorded December 30, 1871. Consideration, \$14,000.

Sold.—Maria S. Connolly and Richard B. Connolly to Joe! A. Fithian and Robert C. Hutchings.—Lot southwest corner of labs: street and Fith avenue, 100x149.11 feet. Deed dated December 18, 1871; recorded December 30, 1871. Consideration, \$15,000.

Sold.—Maria S. Connolly and Richard B. Consideration, \$7,000.

n, \$70,000.

Old,—Maria S. Connolly and Rienard B. Conjeto Joel A. Fitsian and Robert C. nutchings.—

ton the south side of Islat sireer, 110 feet west
Fifth avenue, 50x90.11 feet. Deed dated
cemper 21, 1870; recorded December 30, 1870,
haideration, \$10,000. These three last-mentioned parcels of land, it

will be seen by comparison, form together one plot, the total amount paid beings \$94,000. It will also be noticed that in transaction No. 5 Connotly sold to the same parties one plot of ground and another in the same plot to Fannie B. Fithian. The reader will also probably remember that Julia Valentine appears in transaction No. 6 as the purbaser of a lot in this very same block. We now follow Connolly in further sales of real

We now follow Connolly in further sales of real estate on the record as follows:—
Sorp.—Maria S. Connolly and Richard B. Connolly to Joel A. Fithian and Robert C. Hutenings.—
Lot northwest corner of Islat street and Sixta avenue, described as follows:—Running westerly from the corner along 131st street 100 leet, thence northerly 90.11 leet, thence easterly 75 leet, thence sontherly 75 leet, thence easterly 75 leet to Sixta avenue, thence southerly to the corner 24.11 leet to place of beginning. Deed dated December 18, 1871; recorded December 30, 1871. Consideration, \$10,000.

Sold.—Maria S. Connolly and Richard B. Connolly to Joan Townsens Connolly.—Lot north side of Thirty-eighth Street, 92 seet case of Lexington avenue, 78839.9 feet. Deed dated November 20, 1871; recorded January 24, 1872. Consideration, \$10.

THE RING SUITS.

A tour was made yesterday by a BERALD reporter among the lawyers and others who have, or the past three years and a hall, been more or less interested in the suits which were brought against members of the Ring for the purpose of making them disgorge the property they are charged with having stolen from the city. The opinions o mese gentlemen were sought on the questions as to the potency of the present suits to any more successful than those which the Court of Appeals decided to be of no value. These gentlemen differed in their views as to the final result. Even the lawyers most interested in bringing the suits to a successful issue appear to be in doubt as to whether they can recover at least a large portion of the property, and the point seems to rest mainly

transfers of property made to a third and fourth party can be invalidated. If it can be clearly shown that these transfers were made for the purpose of preventing any action against them that the transfers become null and void; but if, the first one were genuine, then the plaintiffs in this expensive action will not have the slightest claim. Mr. Peckham is very decided upon this point. All agree that the first transfer from W. M. Tweed to his son Richard for "natural love and affection and for the thirteenth part of a dolar" was null and vold, and it the property had remained there without going further the question as to recovery would be very simple. The interviews will be found below. CHARLES O'CONOR.

Mr. Charles O'Conor was found at his residence,

mony would be needed to obtain judgment. He did not know any reason why the suits should fall, although the Court of Appeals had decided once in favor of Tweed, and for aught he knew the same tribunal might do so again.

Tweeded and for aught he knew the same tribunal might do so again.

The property belonging to Iweed that has been recently attached was all that counsel so har could obtain information concerning, and it was quite propable that further real estate would be discovered, which would also be dead with in the same manner. The reason why this course was not pursued before was that, according to the opinion of several judges, the law as it then stood (inough Mr. O'Conor thought differently) would not permit the property to be attached until after the cases were prosecuted to judgment. To meet this difficulty the Legislature outing its present session passed three bills that are now laws relating to the recovery of moneys fraudulently appropriated by public officers. One of the acts referred to related to the attaching of the property of defaulters. It was under the latter measure that Tweed's property has now been attached; but Mr. O'Conor remarked that he considered the law as it existed before was good enough for all purposes. It was not improbable that tweed had a considerable amount invested in railroad stock, government securities, &c., and suitable steps would be taken to reace every description of property that he pressessed. No estimate could be easily formed of the real estate that is now to await the result of the forthcoming trial, but no matter now much it may realize, it soid, the same would be insufficient to pay what the Ring stole from the city, which Mr. O'Conor considered was not much less than \$20,000,000.

However, any attempt that might now be made, pending the trial, by the parties in whose names the houses and lams stand on record, to dispose to the panders we all object the proble as far as possiole. To make out the event of confise to use and object to detail state out the cas mony would be needed to obtain judgment. He did not know any reason why the suits should fall,

blue and hom street, funency irom the orner in pitth avenue 4.51 test, thence sorther; to 1.50 test, thence wester; 13) test, thence southerly to 1.50th street 9.31. fest, thence along 180th street 135 test to corner. Deed dated June 16. 1870; recorded June 19. 1870; consideration \$13.500.

Richard B. Gunnolly,—Lot north side of 180th street, 135 test west of Fitth avenue and anjoining 160 the revoluty developments in the 180th street, 135 test west of Fitth avenue and anjoining 160 the revoluty developments of the Richard B. Gunnolly and Richard B. Consideration, \$2,000.

These two lots were subsequently sold in the following manner:—

Sold, —Richard B. Gonnolly to Joel A. Fitthan and Robert C. Hutchings. [here follows description of both parcels of and,] Deed dated December 20, 1871. Consideration, \$2,000.

Transaction No. 6 was close to the lots enumered and the control of the received property of the received

case at least is worked up."

"Do you imagine that you have a clear suit against property which has in some cases been transferred three and four times from the owner, Tweed?"

"It will all depend on how these transfers took place. Some have possibly been legal in every way, and others have not. This we shall find in the opposition which the desence will bring to ma."

But what do you think when there has been a

second and a taird transfer? Are the has parties who received the property, though it may have been scolen in the first place, to be the losers?"

"We have no recourse and no possible claim against them it the transfer has been a cond fide legal transaction and the parties are totally in NOCENT OF ANY CONSTIGACY to defraud the State, and can prove it."

"Are the first transfers, &c., from William M. Tweed to Richard M. Tweed, his son, where he gives over large amounts of property in consideration of natural love and affection and the thirteenth parties are totally valueless—werthless, and such property can be recovered. We have reason to believe that many or the other transfers were made merely straw transfers, and were het in any respectives."

"The recovery of the \$6,000,000 depends upon this?"

Yes, to a certain extent. But we have at-"Yes, to a certain extent. But we have attached all this, and shad see what the result will be laier on. I cannot predict what the suits will bring to the city. We are working for ther success, and shad do what there is in our power to make them so."
"Have you any suits of the same description against Peter B. Sweeny?"
"We have not any suit against him."
"You then hold him guiltiess of malversation of city lumus to his own benefit, such as you bring against Tweed?"

against Tweed?"
"I do not say that:" answered Mr. Peckham,
snarpy. I only answer your question as to any
suits deing crought against him, and I say there are none."

Mr. Peckham seemed unwilling to dwell longer on this point, and shortly after the writer made his exit.

HENBY G. STEBBINS. HENRY G, STEDBINS.

Colonel Henry G, Stebbins and next called upon at the Department o Parks, in Union square. The conversation opened on the question of the Ring suits, and colonel stebbins made the remark that saits, and colonel steedniss made the remark that he abstained totally at present from any political activity and gave als time to his position in the Park Department, which required it. He had, in lact, had direct connection with the original autist which had talen through. Of the present ones he only supposed that the new laws of the Legislature were plassed to especially cover these suits and to make it possible for the people to recover moners which had been stoken. Whether the effort would be any more successful than the last one was a question he was by no means prepared to solve. Whether the transfers rendered the property still available to suit, he did not know enough of the technicalities of the law to decade. When the suits were originally unfertaken he thought there was a fair prospect of recovery, and yet it appears the lawyers had gone the wrong way to work. As

city of New York, but legal justice was something different.

Regarding Mr. Peter B. Sweeny's management of the Department of Public Parks, of which he became President shortly after the passage of the 1870 charter, Mr. Steodies could cast no blame upon it so far as its transactions were concerned. No special investigation had ever been gone into by him or the gentlemen who went into office with him after the creating up of Tambandy, but in the general view he had had of the management he should say that there had not been the least misappropriation of substauring the Sweeny regime. The expenses which had one gone hato were of course, he besteved, excessive, but the Wirk done was the roothon. By the charter of 1870 the Department of Parks was given a much vaster field of work than had setonged to the old Borrd. This had simply to deal with the Central Park, whereas he new Board was given all the parks and squares in the city and had had parked a great system of improvements which had been extended to all these. The wadom of honey this might possibly be questioned, but not the honesty with which it was done. Indeed, he believed that since its formation the Department of Parks, up to the present time, could show a clear record.

Mr. Sweeny and his coneagues had expended in

something like eighteen months \$6.000,000 for maintenance and construction, but he did not think any of this money had been diversed from its prioper channel.

Mr. Steabins said he had heard of no suit against Peter B. Sweeny, and it has recollection served than right notation had been found to implicate him in the spollation of the city lunds by the king. Something had been brought, be thought, sgainest Sweeny's brother, but what connection he had with this Mr. Steabins did not know.

The question as to the legal aspect of the present suits he had taken little interest in, and he was not prepared to give any views upon it.

THE BIG INJUNS.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION FOR SACHEMS OF TAMMANY SOCIETY-NO PROSPECTS OF A DIVI-SION OF FORCES.

The election for the Tammany Sachems is to be held next Monday evening at the Wigwam, and Fort Washington. He said as far as the counsel active preparations are being made by the braves for the people were concerned it was their deterto hold the council peacefully and quietly. All mination to urge on the suits for trial with all posthe talk that is being indulged in by persons siole vigor and speed, but he supposed that the whose wish is father to the thought, that the counsel for the defendant would do all in his power to cause delay. He thought that action regular ticket, neaded by Mr. John Kelly, stands "agood chance," as they put it, of being defeated, is simply ridiculous; and, judging from present would be taken very soon, and that the lacts were indications, there is little likelihood of there being an opposition ticket in the field. Last so clear and the documentary evidence so perfect and conclusive that hardly any additional testiyear the election was made the occasion for a great showing of hands on the part of the friends of Comptroller Green and Nelson J. Waterbury, and to the great astonishment of the Kelly party. they actually came within seventy votes of

CARRYING THE DAY.

It is true that in the abstract a majority of one is just as good as a majority of 500, and that between one and seventy there is quite a margin: but in a struggle for the control of such a numer-ous and powerful a society as the Tammany So-ciety, a majority of less than a hundred is always regarded like a little learning to a ward politician, as

ous and powerful a society as the Tammany Society, a majorly of less than a hundred is always regarded like a little learning to a ward politician, as

A DANGEROUS THING;
In fact, what the politicians call a close shave. Forewarned, however, is to be forearmed, and so during the past winter the number of new members initiated, who were known to be lavorable to the present Sachems has been greater fivefold than the number militated dung the previous five years. Again, the members who are friendly to ex-Sheriff Brennan, and who were no more triendly las year to the present regime, are now ready to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Kelly men, and the ex-Sheriff himself, despite all stories to the contrary, its known to be very abortable to Mr. Kelly and the present powers, indeed, on the very best terms; so much so that he is said to ue "booked" for a commissioner-ship that will be nade yearant on the list of Ma, by the expiration of the ferm of office of the present incumbent.

The following is the call for the election which was issued yesterday:—

BROWING:—Instituted in the year 1789, the Tammany Society or Columbian Order has ever since been found of the rights of civil and relicious liberty, and to the principles of free government. Founded but a brief period miler the adoption of the federal constitution, it has at all times been an efficient known, and to the principles of free government. Founded but a brief period miler the adoption of the federal constitution, it has at all times been an efficient but and relicious liberty, and to the period miler the adoption of the federal constitution, it has at all times been an efficient but a reverse and the preparation of the federal constitution, it has at all times been an efficient but a reverse and the proper selection of the federal constitution, that are the adoption of the federal constitution, it has at all times been an efficient but a reverse of American whenever and ever ready to some the people, and the proper selection of the federal constitution of

THE PATRONAGE TROUBLE

PLEXITIES OF ALDERMANIC LIFE.

HOW TAMMANY'S NEW PATRONAGE RULE WORKS-THE DISCONTENTED LABORERS AND THE PER-

Judging from the crowds of laboring men who lounge about the City Hall car after day in the vain nope that some Aiderman or Assemblyman or State Senator may suddenly come into possession of a paten of labor tickets, the change made in the Department of Public Works by the going out of Mr. Van Nort and the coming in of General Porter has not brought about all that the democratic rank and flie had hoped for. It cannot be denied that the new Commissioner has conceded to Tammany all the appointments asked method adopted by Tammany for an "equal" distribution of the patronage among the several districts be, or course, cannot be held to account for the present state of adars. That there is just now a very ugly state of feeling among the working classes is a fact that must be patent to any one who has visited the City Hall during the past week, where the discontented men gather from early morn till dewy eve. The men claim that before the last election one of the chief baits thrown out to secure their votes was the pledge plenty of work if the democratic party won the day, and that all the republicans who had been imported from the country districts would be sent home about their business. Up to the present not one in a hundred in any district have been ABLE TO GET WORK, and the result is that the Aldermen, the Assem

blymen and the State Senators are coming in for the severest kind of denunciation, although in point of fact by the new patronage rule they have very little to say in the matter. It does not seem to be understood as yet, strange to say, by the workingmen that the general committees of the various districts are the sole dispensers of patronage. At all events, thus far no one has been able to secure labor tickets for distribution, except members of these committees. The share of cept members of these committees. The share of each member has been confined to two tickets for each member has been confined to two tickets for each election district—a total distribution of about 1,200. Of course, this is better than nothing at all; but ever since the new role went into force and the general committees obtained the tickets, the crowds or laborers in the City Hall Park clamoring for work have increased tenioid. Where all the men come from it would be very hard to ascertain; but the fact tost the city pays \$2 and \$2 25 a day for a day's work of eight hears while contractors and others only pay \$1 75 for \$2 day's work of nine and ten hours no donot has a great deal to do with the inchese pressure for labor work under some of the departments. Indeed, many of the men who that the most noise about not having any work to of and who threaten to do all so the of things at the next election if they are overlooked in the general scramble are of the class who indignantly request an order to work at \$1.75 a day, although it must be confessed that the great majority of the laborers who spend their days in the Park waiting for something to ture up, are absolutely in want, and would glady go to work at amost any kind of work at even \$1 a day. If some time could be adopted by which their banes of the labor flexes—if they ever do, which just how seems a very distant probability—it would, no doubt, work appendictly, and put an end to much of the misery which

THE LOCAL LEADERS

have now to endure in their efforts to please everybody. A good illustration of the incopendence manifested by some of the men who are well enough off to treat all orders of work at \$1.75 a days also with online, and you weeks pestered a most to

well enough on to freat all oners of work at \$1 oners a day with contempt, was given by a man a low days ago who had for weeks pestered almost to death one of the Aidermen who is a member of the general committee or his district for a labor tacket, and flasty got one. Two ays after it was banden to him he called upon the Aiderman at the tity Hall.

"You're a nice leilow," exclaimed the man, with

"You're a nice islow," extended as about.

"Way, what's the matter now?" queried the Alderman, "You wot your ticket."

"Yes, I did," was inc ansawer; "but what do you think i lound out when I went up there?"

"Why, that I had to work." This includes is an absolute fact, and shows that a lew of the workingmen have not yet lorgotten that the days of sincures have gone by. There is one leature of this patronage business which is certainty a significant one, and which shows

what an opinion some of the district general committees have of themselves. It has leaked out that several of the members who are well off in life and doing a paying business of some kind have got themselves appointed loremen. One of these precious fellows has, it is said, three liquor stores in this city, and was greatly norrhied when he got his appointment to learn that he would have to go up town and call the roil of his "zang" as early as a quarter to eight in the morning. He labored under the delusion that all a toreman had to do was to take a ride up town about noontime, and after seeing that the "gang" was at work to go and edgoy himself where and now he pleased. Again, it is contended by some of the politicians that some of the members of the general committees have given the lickets awarded to them to men not in their districts, and that by reason of this some districts have had fifty men to another's ten appointed as laborers. The non-resident laborers to, are beginning to get somewhat shasky, as it is said that the politbooks in each district are being examned, in erder that when hereafter tickets shall be distributed none but the voters will be attended to. As things now stand the Aldermen are in a queer fix. They are supposed to be by the workingmen the proper parties to apply to for tickets, and yet even where an Alderman is a memoer of the general committee of his district he is not entitled to any more consideration than any other moments of the politicians it was a great mistake on the part of the Committee on Patronage in their report not to make the Aldermen are made the Assemblymen in each district the distributors of the labor patronage. It should be borne in mind, however, that the tickets awarded to every district are sent to the two members of the General Committee on Organization. They are, under that the tickets awarded to every district are sent to the two members of the General Committee on Organization. They are, under that the upshot of the present situation will be is a mystery ev

MEETING OF THE POLICE BOARD.

The Board of Police Commissioners met at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, President Maisell in the chair. A petition was received from ex-Captain Joseph H. Petty, formerly of the Tairty-first precinct, who was retired on pension

from ex-Captain Joseph H. Petty, formerly of the Thirty-first precinct, who was retired on pension in May, 1872, asking for reinstatement. Referred to Committee on Ruies and Discipline.

The Chief Clerk read a communication from Police Surgeon Varian, announcing the death of Pairoiman Jonn P. Sheridau, of the Thirty-infu precinct, from nervous sbuck, occasioned by ad accident that occurred on the 11sh mat., by which the officer's leg was broken.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel, submitted recently to the chairman of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies of the Board of Aldermen, in pursuance of a resolution of that body, with reference to the power of the Police Board to establish or abolish police precincts in the city of New York, was laid before the Commissioners. He was of the opinion that the Board of Police has full power to altar, establish or abolish my precinct in the department.

Another communication from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to a resolution of the Commissioners adopted at their last meeting, relative to the power of the Board to compel, by legal means, the attendance of witnesses in cases against members of the force, was received and read. In the opinion of that official the Board had no power to ensorce such attendance under the present law, but he suggested that an act be framed providing for such cases, and its adoption by the Legislature urged. Commissioner Voorbis, in accordance with the suggestion, ofered a resolution that the Chief Clerk draft a suitable amendment to the law, the same to be presented to the Legislature. The following were appointed patrolmen:—Obas. E. Jewell, Henry P. White, E. R. Choate, Daniel MUNICIPAL NOTES.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

the New York Prison Association, yesterday went to Fordham and made an inspection of the house which the Aldermen last week passed an ordsnance to lease as a court house for the Twentythird and Twenty lourth wards. They decided

third and Twenty-lourth wards. They decided
that the locality was a proper one for a court, and
in every way suitable. The Mayor, on his return
to the City Hall, in consequence of tuss inspection,
signed the ordinance.

The Green Investigating Committee will hold a
meeting to-day at two o'clock P. M., when it is
expected that Mr. Oscar Zollicoffer, of the Metropointan Gas Light Company, E. Deladeld Smith
and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will be present.

It is generally conceded now by the politicians
that the reconsideration yesterday of the vote by
which the Criminal Court oill was passed in the
State Senate is its deata knell.

THE SOLAR SPOTS AND RIGOROUS WEATHER.

The remarkable fulfilment of General Myer's daily weather forecasts has almost ceased to ex-cite surprise. These achievements of science are being dimmed by other triumphs in the same field. When, on Tuesday morning, our people waked to benold a fall of snow that would not have done

the great Enchanter of the North had wrought upon gentie Spring the
Charm of weven paces and of waving hands and that beneath the heavy mantle of snow she was, like Mer.in,

was, like Merin,

Lost to life and use and name and fame.

Yet in the early summer of 1874 the eminent Russian sciennat, Dr. Kopper, of the St. Petersburg Physical Observatory, predicted, after a series of most comprehensive observations taken in various portions of the globe, that is 1876 there was every reason to expect a phenomenaity cold year. The Doctor's labors were cated out by the wide discussion of the studect of the influence of the spots on the sun's arrace upon our thermal conditions. He recuted the common notion that the eleven-year maximum of solar spots cause an excessive rainfail, and declared suce an occurrence rare and exceptional. To insure correct results he decided that simultaneous observations must be made upon every section of the globe. To inclintate his work he placed the different meteorological stations in zones, irigid, cond temperate, warm temperate, such replical and tropteal. Describing a curve according to the mean temperature of each zone he found that there was a striking agreement among them, and that there are indeed eleven-year periods of maximum and minimum among them; but the most remarkable is the fact that under the tropics the maximum heat occurs about a year before the maximum of sun spots, and, north of the tropics, about two or three years after the minimum and succeeding maximum of spots is snorter than the period of time between the minimum and succeeding maximum of spots is snorter than the period between the maximum and succeeding minimum, so the temperature follows a corresponding change. Further, it appears that the spots do not act like an ecipse, niding the radiating part of the solar body, and so diminishing its heat, but that often the remaining luminous portions of the solar disk fally, and often more than fully make up for the apparently diminished light caused by the humber of spots. Lost to life and use and name and fame.

THE THWARTED TRAPPERS.

THE ADVENTURES OF THREE CONNECTICUT LADS IN SEARCH OF INDIANS AND BUFFALOES. The permicious effect of cheap novels upon the outhful mind was aptly illustrated at Police Headquarters vesterday morning. On the night previous Superintendent Walling received a despatch from the Chief of Police of Waterbury, Conn., requesting the arrest of three lads, named Conn., requesting the arrest of three lads, named Thomas Eyman, August Von Wegg and Thomas Stubus, aged respectively sixteen, seventees and eighteen years, who had run away from their parents and were en route to the West. The proper measures were taken, and the young adventurers were apprehended early yesterday morning, having arrived on the New Haven boat. Each of them had strapped to his back a double parrelled rifle, which they had purchased in New Haven, and, fastened around their bodies, they carried bags filled with ammunition. When taken into custody they appeared very much crestfailen at the uniooxed-for obstace, but quietly auomitted to fate and marched selemnly to the Central Office, where they stated that they intended to go to too far West to shoot buffailoes and indians. They had not the slightest doubt out that they had carellily studied the tactics of some of the most famous trappers. One-eyed Bill the Outcast and Long-heeled Joe the Terror of the Plains they instanced as renowned examples of wast courage and perseverance could accidently and perseverance could accidently for many different improved manucuries, a tail portly feuton entered the room, and, advancing loward the adolescent speaker, shouted, "I show you now to kill some buffailoes when I had you back mit me alone. I had you so you get all the buffailoes you want," A silence ield apon the youth. He evidently believed the works of his father.

The two other boys then held consultation; they cast admiring looks at the bright shining gons before them, and neaved some neavy sighs as they contemplated the injustration of their energy for the next train for Waterbury, sadder but wises youtness. Thomas Eyman, Augus: Von Wegg and Thomas